#### LEADVILLE AND ITS MINES.

THE CHRYSOLITE AND OTHER SHAFTS. CAPIFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE CHRYSCLITE PROP-IRIY-ITS PRISENT HEALTRY CONDITION-RICH DIPOSITS IN AMIE, CLIMAN AND DUNKIN -- TURTHER EXPLORATIONS IN PROSPECT -- SUR-PRISING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ROBERT E. L. E.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 18 .- The gentlemen who organized the Chryselite Company seemed to have done everything that was possible to guard against disaster such as has overtaken the Little Pittsburg and Lattle Chief mines. Unlike the latter of these two companies, which never owned more than a single mining claim 1,500 feet long and 300 feet wide, the Chryselite combination embraced three or four Thines, which at the time of its formation appeared to be among the most valuable on Fryer Hill, besides numerous other adjoining claims. any one of which, situated as they all were in the midst of a phenomenally rich mineral district, was likely to contain an extensive body of ore. Before any of the stock of the company was sold to the public, the mines which it owned were submitted to the most careful and searching examination by the most accomplished mining experts in the conntry. The mme was operated under the direction of a superintendent of national reputation. The under ground workings were open af all times for the inspection of any one who was prompted by interest or curio ity to v.sit them. The development work was kept far ahead of the mining operations proper, the proportion of the former to the latter being at times as great as three to one, and for months the orein sight seemed to increase more

rapidly than it could be taken out. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that when it first began to be whispered about, last as well as it had done, and the stock began to de cline in the New-York market, persons interested in the property refused to behave the discouraging complished soperintendent of the mine, declared ported that there was still \$7,000,000 worth of ore in the mine. And yet the Chrysolite, although stronger than the Lattle Patisburg and Little Chief, was by no means an mexhaustible mine. It paid dividends as long as its managers dured to declare them, and fortunately stopped in time to pay up the large dept of more than \$300,000 that had been contracted at a time when it seemed as though there was no end to the resources of the mine, and still has a considerable body of good ore left, which will furnish the money to pay

Of the two great ore shirtes which have made the one, the north shute, opened out into a large body in the Chrysolite ground. The extent of this de-posit in the Vulture, Chrysolite and Carboniferous ciaims tall forming a part of the Chrysolite properly) was 450 feet, east and west, and near chamber, 150 feet long, 60 feet wide and 40 feet high, from which the \$2 dividends were paid. Directly west of the Little Chief line, and forming a part of the great north shute, there was also in the Chrysolite ground a leuticularments have been made. Of course no one can tell what proportion of it has been removed, but it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that only about one-fourth of it remains. This is the last large body of ore, except some small pockets, that is in sight in the Chrysolite mine, and while I have heard it estimated as probably worth about \$75,000, it would not be surprising if its yield turned out to be considerably greater than that, This ore body lies near the Roberts shaft, east and

While the ore in sight in the Chyrsolite mine will soon be removed, there still remains a considerable area of unprespected ground belonging to the company that, from its location and the general strike of the ore shate, is very likely to prove productive to expect to find ore in this part of the Chrysolite to warrant the expenditure of some money in exploration, now that the company has cancelled its debt.

om these brief explanations it will be seen that the Chryselite mine is in a far better condition to day than either the Little Pittsburg or the Little Chief. Unlike them, it still has a considerable body of ore in sight, which, although it may not be available for dividends, will furnish the means for further prospecting of the property. The territory of the other two mines, wherever there are indications of ore, has been prospected; the Chrysolite Company still has two unexplored pieces of ground either of which is very likely to reward a diligent search

ADITE, CLIMAX AND DUNKIN. East of the three great mines which I have written of in this and two previous letters are three smaller properties into which the great south ore shute of Fryer Hill extends; they are the Awie, Cli max and Dunkin. The Amie adjoins the Little Pittsburg claim on the east and is parallel to it; the Climax lies east of the Amie and the Dunkin east of that. The south ore shute, after extending across the New Discovery, Little Chief and Little Pittsburg claims, went into the Amie in a strong body, but soon divided into smaller shutes, radiating from the main one like the spines of a fish-tail, and in this form went into the Chmax and Dunkin. The Amie, being nearer to the cer tre of the shute, naturally had the largest body of ore of the three, and has paid. I believe, something over \$300,000 in dividends, and has earned \$50,000 more that is available for dividends, but which still remains in the treasury. The product of the Ame has recently been small, but extensive underground improvements have been made, and new bodies of ore have been exposed, so that by next month the output may be very greatly increased if it is thought wise to make it larger. I did not go under ground in either the Climax or the Dankin. The former bas paid upward of \$200,000 in dividends and is still steadily producing, and the Dunkin is doing so well this month that there is talk of

resuming dividends in October. I have heard various estimates of the amount of ore in sight in each of these mines, but, owing to the character of the deposits, I regard such guesses, unless made by competent experts after careful exnination, as of very little value. The Amie probably has at least \$100,000 worth of ore in sight, and I have no doubt that it would earn one or two more \$50,000 dividends even if no new ore should be ex posed. It may do much better.

The conclusions which I draw from my study of Fryer Hill are that the boundaries of the two great ore shutes, from which the enormous product of fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars has been taken during the past two years, are now pretty well de fined and that the ore which they carried has nearly all been removed. The Chrysolite, Amie, Chimax and Dunkin have some reserves and some promising ground not fully explored, but the outlook for the Little Pittsburg and Little Chief is not encourag-

FURTHER EXPLOPATIONS IN FRYPR HILL Mr. John T. Herrick, the new manager of the Lit tle Chief mine, will in his report to the company recommend that the Daly shaft be sunk to a depth of 500 feet, or until lime rock or granite is found. When I was in Leadville last year there was a popplar belief that very large deposits of ore would be found on Fryer Hill below those then discovered, and which have since been so nearly worked out. General Bearce, the superintendent of the Little Pittaburg mine, was at that time sinking a winze in the New Discovery ground, and had found nothing but iron-stained porphyry. No important discoveries were ever made in these deep workings. but none of the explorations have ever been carried

down to the primitive rock or even to a contact with limestone; and it is because the public have gradually come to the conclusion that there is no ore in Fryer Hill below the deposits near the surface that, as the mines seems to be exhausted, their

stocks are held in so slight esteem. The geological formation of the hill, as far as it has been examined, is one that is favorable to the presence of ore at considerable depth. Beposited on the surface by glacial action, there is a stratum of porphyry, very irregular in form. As a rule the ore is beneath it, but sometimes the volcanic rock rises in folds or hills, with the ore distributed over the top and at the sides. Intimately associated with the silver-lead ore, and yet antagonistic to it, for it frequently cuts off the ore shutes with great abruptness, are masses of oxide of iron mixed with manganese and other base metals-theore, the porphyry dikes and the iron often forming such a jumble as to be very perplexing even to the most experienced mining experts. It will thus be seen that the ore on Fryer Hill does not lie in the contact between porphyry and lime stone or quartzite, as in other mines in the vicinity of Leadville, but, as far ascan be judged, in cavities or pockets in the porphyry and oxide of iron.

When Mr. Herrick took the management of the Lattie Pittsburg mine, last spring, there was a shaft in the Dives ground belonging to that company which had been sunk 127 feet through barren, ironstained porphyry. From the bottom of the shaft he caused a hole to be made with a diamond drill 273 feet deeper, and the cores for all except the last fifteen feet were preserved. For a distance phyry continued, and then the drill struck into a stratum of quarizite, which was 25 feet thick. At a depth of 205 feet from the surface a soft material was encountered which appeared to be sand, but the drill soon passed into quarizite again and continued in it until, at a depth of 360 feet from the surface, a band of iron ore six inches thick was found, which assayed from one-balf to two ounces o silver to a ton. The last fragment of the ore recovered was 4 inches long and 112 inches in diameof an inch in diameter. The drill went fifteen feet lower in selt material, but stuck so fast that it could not be removed from the hole, and was broken

The indications given by this experiment are very interesting and important. They show that while great masses of barren perphyry and quartz ite lie below the ore bodies that were first discovered, there is rock at a still greater depth which contains at least a trace of silver, so that it eertamly would not be wise for the great companies to abandon Fryer Holl until it has been proved beyond question that there is no rich ore in the true con-The expense to each company of sinking a combination shaft to a depth of 500 or 600 feet would not be very great, but if no arrangement can be made between the different companies, Mr. Herrick thinks that he could put the Duly shaft on the Lattie Chief down to a depth of 500 feet at an expense of only about \$22,500, \$6,000 of which be would have to expend for a pump. The experiment certainly ought to be made.

THE ROBERT E. LEE AND OTHER MINES.

No description of Fryer Hill is complete without some mention of one of the most remarkable mines erry is on the east side of Fryer Hill, where it slopes to the south toward Dry Stray Horse Guich, A year ago last spring, before ore was discovered in it. nearly ene-third of it was offered for sale for \$1,200. and was thought to be dear at that price, even in those days of inflated ideas. Soon after a large deposit of very rich ore was found in it, and ever since it has paid large profits to the five or six gentlemen

The ore-shute in the Little Pittsburg, Little Chief, Amie and Climax mines is cut off on the southeast by a dike of oxide of iron, which lies between the great south shute of Fryer Hill and the Robert E. Lee deposits. Still farther to the southeast, and on the other side of Dry Stray Horse Gulch, extending nearly parallel with the iron belt, is a dike of diorite. The space between them is a deep sag, and in this there must be a body of ore lying to the west of it in the Valture ground, and it is the opinion of the best miners in Leadville that some drifts ought to be opened in that direction. Again, very little ore has been found in the sonth share west of the New Discovery line, although neh carbonates were taken out of the latter mine almost up to its point of juncture with the Vulture. There is certainly reason enough to expect to find ore in this part of the Chrysolate to expect to find ore in this part of the Chrysolate to the reason of the founder of the Cornell received the nomination of Governor of New-York State. That day I heard workings which I visited have not been carried far denough to show the shape or extent of the ore body, but the ore seems to grow thicker and richer toward the southeast as the basin increases in depth, and there is every reason to suppose that it extends across the galeh until it is cut off by the dike of diorite mentioned above. As the Robert F. dike of dioritementioned above. As the Robert E. Lee mine is owned by a private company, there is no way of ascertaining what its product has been. In seventeen hours, one day last spring, ore that sold for \$118,000 was taken out. Some of the chlorides of silver are the richest I have ever seen. Considerable quantities of ore running 5,000 and 6,000 ounces of silver to a ton have been shipped and I suppose that the average yield of all the Robert E. Lee ore is more than 200 ounces to a ton

Adjoining the Robert E. Lee is a mine called the Little Sliver, which is sinking a shaft that will undoubtedly strike the Lee ore body. Its operations have been obstructed by a large quantity of water which it has been impossible for the managers to

West of the Robert E. Lee and Little Sliver is the Matchless mine, owned by Lieutenant-Governor Tabor. The ore in this claim seems to be a sort of connecting link between the great south shute and the Robert E. Lee deposit, and partakes of the nature of both. Its shipments are now about 350 tons a month, averaging 150 onnees of silver to a ton. The first-class ore yields about 350 onnees, the second-class 110 to 120 onnees, and the third-class 85 ounces. Some very tick specimens of chloride of silver are found in the Matchless mine, and, while there is not in it a large mass of ore in sight, the property has a thrifty, promising look.

Z. L. W.

## BITS OF CRITICISM.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE ARTIST AND SOCIETY.—Sir Edwin Landseer was endowed with great, natural, artistic gifts. Being so gifted, why was he not greater as a painter? The most practical lesson to be learnt from a study of his life is that even unflagging industry and natural gifts, high as they may piace an artist in the distingtished society of his time, popular as they may make his works, do not alone secure for him the prize which the purest ambition of every artist ought to long formamely, that by the thought, the feeling, the beauty, and the worthy translation of Nature's truths, to be found in their work, their pictures, as long as the paint last on the canvas, shall have an empoling, a refining influence. That is the practical use of the fine arts, and there is no common-sense in the pursuit of them, no reason for their existence as a serious element in social culture, if such an emobling, refining influence is not their effect. Sir Edwin Landseer spent the hours away from the easel mostly in society, and thostly in what is called "the best society." It is a question interesting to consider whether even "the best society" supplies the best opportunities for receiving those impressions of nobility, and beauty which are food for the truest art. Mr. Raskin is supposed to have said: "Fit yourself for the best society and avoid it,"—and to the artist of the present day this is, we believe, sound doctrine. The acciding temperament. "Society," in its modern form, its onciet of an occupation in itself that it does not are foreity with a very absorbing labor, and the position of a lon, even in the most al-tinguisaed, lashionable society, must be distasted at once to the dignity and to the modern of a lon, even in the most al-tinguisaed, lashionable society, must be distasted at once to the dignity and to the modern of a lon, even in the most al-tinguisaed, lashionable society, must be distasted at once to the dignity and to the modern of a lone of the las

The Spectator.

Short Stories.—Our masters of fiction seem to require amble space, and some of them have evinced a total forgetfulnes of the brevity of hie and a royal disregard of the claims that press upon their raders. Want mattered it to Richardson that men and women have a thousand objects of daily pursuit, duties and pleasures, exacting cares and society chaims, so long as he could hold them spelihound at the protracted wors of his incomparable Clarissa, or amuse them with the stilled poilteness of that more gentleman, Sircharles Grandtson! De Fac, Fielding and Smollett, too, are never distinguished for brevity; and even Sir Walter Soit, the finest, the wisest, the richest in poetical gitts of all novelists, talled palpubly and fell to a common place fixed in attenting to write a novelette. We no not know that Lytton-doi-werever wrote a short tale that was worth reading. Thackeray's greatness is displayed on a broad canvas, and so, in spite of his Christinas Stocies, is that of Charles Dickens. It may be a pleasant occupation to read "Bleak House," "Dombey and Son," E-mond," or "The Nowcomes," but it is an occupation exacting a very considerable amount of leisure. Some of our profife living noveliats, too, write as lif the wish of the poet Gray could be realized, and we could be upon soles through the liveoung cay, and induge in a continue.

RETINAL ACTIVITY.-Professor Thompson has presented to the consideration of the British Assu ciation some interesting explanations on a law of ret nal activity. He called attention to some new optical illusions, namely, those of the subjective motion observed in apparent existence after the eye has for some

cented to appearance in an opposite direction. Profes sor Thompson's explanation is that the retina ceases to perceive, as a motion, a steady motion of images that post for some time over a particular region; and to a portion of the retina so affected a body that is not in motion appears to be moving in a complementary sense. This theory appears to have been satisfactory to the Association.

## AMONG THE AMERICANS.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE DESCRIBES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH NOM-

INATED GOVERNOR CORNELL.

MR. GRORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE DISCIRES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH NOW-INATED GOVERNOR CORNELL.

From the Manchester Cooperative News.

The pleasantest way to Stratoga from New-York is up the broad waters of the Hudson River in one of the great steamers, large enough to carry a town. On the road you see the majestic and dreamy Catskill Mountaus, where Rip Van Winkle met the Datchmen playing at nucepins.

Saratoga being called a "watering place," I expected to find lake or sea there; but found instead mineral springs, which are situated in a picturesque vale, where fountains, foliage, statues, and shaded walks prevail. Cheltenham and Harrogate together are not so alluring, but there is not much of Saratoga. The principal street has lofty trees, of a torrid fruitfulness of leaves and branches. The vasiness of the botels was bewildering. That of the United States Hotel, where I stayed, enclosed three sides of an immogas quadrangle, as Ivarge as a park, abounding in foliage. I was told 2.000 persons were resulting in it, when I arrived. A thousand additional visitors, who came the same evening to attend the convention, seemed to make no sensible addition to those who conversed in corridors and sallous. The colored attendants were ready and unconfused. In a few minutes you were in possession of bedrooms as lofty as those of the Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, where the bed-cartains appeared to descend from the clouds.

The object of the convention called by the Republican leaders was to choose a Governor for New-York and other officers. My wish was to see not merely what was done, but how it was done, and where it was done. A public meeting in London is except in the Society of Arts, a more proceeding, hardly ever a spectacle. There is nothing imposing about it, save the grand throng of eazer faces, if many are present, and the mighty roar when a great speaker interests the assembly. The hall of the Society of Arts, a more proceeding, hardly ever a spectacle. There is nothing imposing a round its wals, on when are within. Nobody had thought that the grandesi use of a public hall is a public meeting, and that the mechanical accessories of oratory should be picture-esque, and yet have simplicity, but the simplicity should be scenic. Tammany Hall I did not see; but Fancuil Hall, Boston, has quaint grace and fitness as a hall of or story, worthy of the famous speakers who have given it a place in history. No arrangements had been made for delegates at Saratoga occupying the floor of the hall, and for preventing any other persons entering that area. Ten dollars cost, and two carpenters, would have done the work in two hours. This not being done, the hall was one compact political mixture; and as the delegates were no flower, cross, medal or badge, nobody knew each other, nor who was which. This cost an hour's fruitless discussion, and confusion all day. Take over, at long intervals, a wife motion was made that all who were not delegates should rise and stand in the sides of the hall, and allow the delegates to be seated in the centre. This proposition proceeded on the assumption that 600 persons who had arrived early, and struggied their way into 15 good seats, would rise by natural impulse of disinterested virtue and disclose themselves, the consequence being that they would less their seats and be condemned to stand all day if they were not ejected from the hall. This extraordinary virtue did not appear to be prevalent, for no one arose. By sitting still they were secure, for nobody knew them not to be delegates, and they had the wit not to discover themselves. Indeed, if they had, the hall was so densely packed that nobody could, move to another part, and the confusion of attempting to change places would have been ten times worse than that which existed. I was surprised to hear the impossible proposition made to an American andience. When Mr. George William Cartis pointed out that it was an incoherent proposal, everybody lauraed at it. I had heard in Engand a good deal about American political organization. It did not app

was the name of the rival candidate. Anozo was pronounced clearly; the B. separately and distinctly, and Cor-neil with the accent on the "nell" as decidedly as that knell which Macbeth thousan might awaken Duncon. The name of "Alonzo B. Corneil" emerged from under the platform in a musical accent, as though it proceeded from a pianoforte. "Alonzo B. Corneil" was next heard in the rough voice of a miner. "Alonzo B. Corneil" came in meek tones from a delegate appointed for the first time. "Alonzo B. Corneil "circi an old sea captain, with a voice like a for-horn. "Alonzo B. Corneil" came quick from the teeth of a sharp man of business, who meant to put that affair through at once. "Alonzo B. Corneil" said a decided caucus leader, in a tone which said, "Yes, we have settled that before we came here." "Alonzo B. Corneil" proceeded from a woolly throat, as though the speaker was afraid of hugting the name in pronouncing it. "Afonzo B. Corneil" chirped a small political spatrow win a remote corner of the room. Then Mr. Conkling, raising himself to his full height (which is considerable), in the centre of the platform, pronounced, in tones of a deliberate trumpet, "Alonzo ponunced, in tones of a deliberate trumpet, "Alonzo

ling, raising himself to his full height (which is considerable), in the centre of the platform, pronunced, in tones of a deliberate trumpet, "Alonzo B. Cornell." An hone was spent over that new Governor's name, yet if "Alonzo B." had been eliminated, the business had been got through in a taird of the time. Mr. Cornell was a modest, pleasant gentleman, with a business-like method of speech. From the interest which was attached to the course Mr. George William Curtis took, I wished to speak with him, but could conceive no sufficient pretext for doing it. One result of this was that afterward a friend had to give me an introduction to Mr. Curtis, which ran thus: to Mr. Curtis, which ran thus:

DEAR CURIES: This is George J. Holyoake, whose works on Labor and Cooperation you know.

He saw you at Enratega. With English dell-dence he did not introduce himself. I tell him he must learn American manners. Till he does, let me make you two acquaint. Yours cordially, WENDELL PHILL'ES.

not introduce himself. I tell him he must learn American manners. Till he does, let me make you two acquaint. Yours cordially, Wendell Phillers.

The character of every people, like that of every individual, is made up of flat contradictions. For Americans, as a rule, have a prompt apprehensiveness; their conversation is clear, bright and precise; their penetration direct; their narrative swift, characterized by brilliant abbreviations; yet these quick-writted hearers will tolerate speakers in the Senate and on the platform with whom redundancy and indirectness are incurable diseases; and will sit and listen to them just as they would watch the descent of a cataract, until a change of senaon shall dry up the failing waters. At the Saragota Convention a "programme of principies" was read—called a "platform." No discernment could make sure what was meant, and a professor of memory could not retain half of what was writen. All I recollect was that the platform ended with some miscellaneous platitudes on things in general, but yet there were parts of it which showed capacity of stacement—if only the writer had known when to stop. It was with regret I was unable to go to the Syracuse Convention, and winess a Democratic nomination, and, perhaps, furnish my friend, Mr. Herbert Spencer, with materials for a chaper on "Comparative Cancusism." The Saratoza Convention was characterized by great order and attention to whoever desired to speak. If anyone put a question the answer was: "The Chair takes a contrary view; the Chair decides against yog." The chairman spoke of himself as an institution, or as a court of authority. This I found to be a rule in America.

I was told the Dimocratic conventions were marked by comparative turbulence and irregularity. The New-York Tribux's said that "large heads" would abound at Syracuse. I wanted to see "large heads" as I had no idea what a political "large heads" is. I was told that the Democratis are more bostogous and peremptory in their proceedings than meetings, but persistant in

Republicans. The D-mocrats seem to resolute our Tories at home-indigmant at any discent at their meetings, but persistent in interrupting the meetings of others. At the Saratoga Convention the homediate attention given to any and/for claiming to speak by the Choir, and, what was more, by the affidence, was greater than in Eugland. In England, the theory of a public meeting is that any one of the persons present may address it, but we never let them do it. If the chairman is withing the audience is not. At several public meetings at which I was present the right of a person on the floor seemed equal to that of those on the pia form. Citizens seemed to recognize the equality of each other. In England there is no public sense of equality. Somebody is supposed to be better than anybedy.

The favorite water of Saratoga bears the name of "Congress water," and it was the first natural mineral water I found agreeable to drink. If Congress postics are as refreshing as "Congress water," America is not badiy off in the quality of its public affairs.

George Jacob Holynake.

striking across a field you come upon the furnaces and kettles of the Monterey whale fishers. The large boats lie under sheds, roofed with pine boughs, and bear evidences of little service. The kettles are slimy with grease, while one is filled with light brown scraps of retuse blubber, which have been only partly boiled. Over the whole Near the kettles is a stout oak post, its st deeply grooved by the ropes to which whales have been attached. The company does little business odor only to be compared to the smell wafted from Hunter's Point over Murray Hill when the wind i

A half mile beyond and the Chinese fishing vil children playing about the doors of the houses were family were seated at their morning meal about a San Diego, and are doing great damage to the fishing. The Italians, who used to have a monopoly of this business, have been compelled to retire, as he who attempts to compete with the Chinese in variably goes to the wall.

SOME BITS OF SHORE LIFE. About a mile further along the coast, broken here by many little headlands and many lovely little bays, is the Methodist campmeeting grounds known as the Pacific Grove Retreat. It has an admirable site, looking out upon the bay and sheltered by large pines. No services were held at this time, but the camping parties seemed to be taking an unregenerate relish in sea bathing, gathering sea twisted and knotted together, while the lapping of the waves gives to the whole mass the sinister appearance of life. It is not untrequent to find great ropes of this kelp twenty feet long, and near the root as thick as one's arm. Here, perhaps, you will meet a family of Indians returning from an expedition after the flotsam and jetsam of the sea. They have discovered the value of mosses and

They have discovered the value of mosses and shells, and they also know the advantage of being first to glean the field. They pass along in single tile, ragged, unkempt and dirty, darting suspicious glances at the stranger from under their shocks of tangled hair.

Two bold headlands jut out into the ocean from this beach Point Pinos and Cyprus Point. The former owes its name to the shargy pine forest which comes down to the shore, the latter to the low, gnarled cypresses that extend even to the extremity of the point, one tree being rooted in the crevices of the rock—a solitary bit of life which only makes the desolation of the shore more profound. This low cypress is a distinct species and is found in no other part of the coast, lieyond Cypress Point the beach is not a pleasant strolling place. It is broken and rocky, so that by the time the pedestrian has weathered the Point, he is not averse to striking across to the town by one of the many trails which the returning herds have marked out through the woods.

RURAL CALIFORNIA IN FACT AND FANCY.

RURAL CALIFORNIA IN FACT AND PANCY. Carmel Bay, the old mission, and Point Lobos -- al well worth a visit-are reached the most readily by the road that skirts the coast, This climbs the hill back of Monterey, and gives a magnificen birdseye view of the town, the crescent bay, and, on cleardays, of Santa Cruz, twenty miles across the water. The walk is monotonous, for the little variety in the fields that line the way consists in gra dations of barrenness. The soil is wretchedly poor and for two miles there is not a single farmhouse the leagues of grazing land, dotted with clumps of the leagues of grazing land, dotted with clumps of live oak, forming part of an old Spanish ranch. Roads and lands like this are very common in California. The Eastern idea of the State is a land flowing with milk and honey, with sleek kine kneed deep in clover, and fruit trees bending under their rich burdens. This description will apply only to a few favored spots. At least one-half the State is a barren waste, which can only be redeemed by costly irrigation. To an Eastern man, it is the aboundation of desolation of which the prophet Daniel speaks. There are none of the home-like farmhouses which line the roads of New-York and Ohio, for little kinship exists between the ranch and the farm. The California ranch is run purely for money; seldom is any coin spent on the ornamental; fruit is raised by very few; the Larmers live poorly, seeming to take on that Spanish indolence which fills the air; their wants are reduced to bacon and beams and whiskey. Many keep no mileh cows, authough they may have here of 200 cattle; their barns are tumble-down rookeries; they never build sheds for stock; nor put their maplements under shelter. They save no manute, but work the same land year after year, until exhausted nature refuses to yield even black Spanish beans, when they turn out the fields to grow up in wild grass and scrub pine. In fact, it is the old Southern plantation style repeated, with some refinements of laziness suggested by Spanish unthrift. This description will apply to much of the coast country for 150 miles below Monterey. The nan live oak, forming part of an old Spanish ranch This description will apply to much of the coast country for 150 miles below Monterey. The man who settles in this region may be regarded as a life resident. He gets too poor and "shiftless" to better his fortune in fairer portions of the State. CARMICL MISSION.

After trudging three miles along the dusty road we reach the Carmel river, a stream that almost loses itself in summer in the wide plan of shining sand which forms its led. This we wade and a short walk brings us to the branch road which leads to the old Carmel Mission. The church stands on a tittle bill, and seems like an Old World ruin transplanted to this new land. The sun rests on its battered walls of dull red stone with a warm glow, which brings to mind the pictures of the Parthenon. Entering the ruined adobe inclosure, we are soon under the shalow of the old church Feunded 110 years ago, its sturdy walls still dety time and the elements but the toof has fallen in. Founded 110 years ago, its sturdy walls still dely time and the elements but the roof has fallen in, and Spanish apathy and American irreverence have combined to make no effort to preserve one of the

CLD SPANISH MONTEREY.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW OF THE WEST.
THE OLD WHALING STATION—CELESTIAL FISHERMEN

—A MAGNIFICENT SEASHORE PANORAM—THE
OLD CARMEL MISSION—A REALISTIC VIEW OF
LIFE ON A SPANISH-AMERICAN RANCH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBURE!

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 15.—The principal objects of interest about Montercy saide from itself and its people are the beaches and the old Carmel Mission, the latter being the second in age of the Roman Catholic mission charches in the State. Monterev is built on the inner side of a small peninsula, so that one may wander for ten miles along the ocean beach, and still be only five miles in a direct line from the starting point. One of the best walks is along the beach to the left of the town. It is such a walk as one may enjoy in few places in this country. To the right is the Bay of Montercy, deeply blue, and placid as a mill pond. The road winds along the shore, here constantly broken by picturesone little headlands, each standing guard over a smooth stretch of snowy sand, that, like Schiller's mountain lake, "invites to the bath." In striking across a field you come upon the furnaces and kettles of the Montercy whale fishers. The most country, the montain lake, "invites to the bath." In striking across a field you come upon the furnaces and kettles of the Montercy whale fishers. The mission was one way the masses of and kettles of the Montercy whale fishers. The lay wealth of the most country, and no site could command a finer view than does the old cathedral. From its lower one may see Carmel Bay, with its suowy beach and its blue water, renand kettles of the Montercy whale fishers. The lay wealth and its place to the mission was not early ecclesiant and statuted in this country. The charly instoring which betaras and staitures of the inlor of carmed in this country. The charlest are some in the sound of the church is built of early ecclesions of carly each free thanks to be of the church is built of the with the sount is the larger woulded by the fathers. no site could command a finer view than does flie old cathedral. From its tower one may see Carnel Bay, with its snowy braieh and its blue water, ren-dered deeper in tint near the shore by the masses of sea weed floating near the surface, and beyond the old Pottuguese whaling station and the rocky headland of Point Lobos. Seen under a clear sky it is a view which travellers declare Italy cannot surpass.

Menterey is reached again about nightfall. As we pass along the dusty streets, the Spanish girls sitting under the broad upper verandas look down, and are nothing loth to include in a little indelent fiirling. Once the town was famous for its beauties, but now the damaels whom one sees have only the superb Southern eyes to light up commonplace features. Finally we reach our room, after a ramble along the hotel versuda and through the winding hall, and fall asleep with the conviction that Monterey is one of the tew places in Cali fornia which it is a personal loss not to know. Tourists usually pass it by, but it is an excellent rule, here as elsewhere, to make the acquaintance of places which the tourist neglects.

#### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

MENTAL DISEASE IN PRUSSIA.—In one of as sectures as a member of the Commission of Public Health, Prussa, Professor Finkelburg states that one person in 450 is affected with insanity, and he points out that though, among the working closees, lack of physical and intellectual education, insufficient food, unhealthy dwellings and a certain indolence of mind contribute party to the cvil, it is chiefly the abuse of alc, helic uquors that fills the lunatic asylums as well as the prisons; in the former, druskards figure to the extent of a fifth, and, in the prisons, two-fifths of the fota tent of a fift, and, in the prisons, two-tribs of the twist with regard to clueated people, the causes of the instatity are naturally very different, and often dufton the enricest education. Professor Finkelous shows that continual activity and the suitable exert of all the faculties are necessary to the preservation intellectual and physical health, for it is the die that furnish the greatest number of hypochondriaes.

In Complex Rendus. The most important of the conclu-sions which he draws from his experiments is that the it seems that the water of a vessel in which a mad dog may have dropped some of his saliva in attempting t drink should be considered virulent for at least twenty four hours; and next, that as salive from a mad do; which has succumbed to the maindy, or has been killed does not less its properties through mere cooling of the hody, it is important in examining the cavities of the nouth and throat after death to guard against the possible danger of inoculation.

AIDS TO LONGEVITY .- Some years ago the French Monistry addressed a circular to all the Prefects desiring teem to institute inquiries as to the condition several districts, and the replies are said to have almost unanimously indicated as the leading elements or influences great sebriety, regular labor and usually in the open air, Gally exercise short of fatigue, early hours, a comparatively well-to-do life, calmness of mind in meetog troubles, moderate intellectual powers, and a family life. The beneficial influence of marriage on the curation of life is universally admitted, and remarriage does not seem to be unfavorable. The Prefects also unducate heredity as a frequent cause, and the influence of climate is likewise somitted; this latter, however, is separable with difficulty from other causes which may be operating simultaneously; but, if all things were otherwise equal, it would seem that southern are less tayorable to locacytly than northern climates.

NINCOMPOOPIANA.—Young Milkington Sophy (a follower of Postiethwatte').—"A—you were not at the Cumbus Beawn's and night, Mas Dana ("Miss Dana (she does not line Assthetics).—"No. Were you f' Sophy.—"Ou yes, indeed." Diana.—"And was it a pleasant party?" Sophy.—"Most consummately so." pleasant party?" Sopay,—'Most consummately so,"
Miss Diana,—'And were you very much admired I'—
[Punch.

THERE JOLLY AGNOSTICS .- One ,-" And my e, sh' says, 'A man ongot to have some religion,' says (Hic.) 'Redgion!' says I, 'I sin't got 'ny, an' I 'want 'ny! All my religion, says I, 'lsn comprished be simple word date!! An' 'sh' long'sh I shtick to You all ri''!" The other two—"Earl 'earl"—neh.

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